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AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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N. E. FARMER.

For the N. E. Farmer.

THE BUTTONWOOD DISEASE.

Having seen numerous statements in regard to the disease of the Buttonwoods, I give the following memoranda, which I think goes to show that the origin of the disease is not generally placed sufficiently far back.

In the latter part of May, or early in June, 1840, in passing through a part of Delaware and Chester counties, Penn., I noticed in several places that the buttonwood trees which had thrown out their folinge as thick as usual, appeared as if they had been surrounded to a certain height by some noxious vapor which had killed the leaves without injuring their texture or causing them to fall. What particularly attracted my attention, was the different heights to which different trees were affected, and the well defined line to which the disease or injury extended, in some cases being not more than two to three feet of the lower branches, while in others, but little more than a tuft at the top of the tree remained green. In no case were the green and dead leaves intermixed, and in all cases the line of demarcation was horizontal. An intelligent farmer from the neighborhood, who was with me at the time, said that it was the first season he had seen any thing of the kind, and that he was wholly at a loss to account for it. Although in a ride of twelve miles we saw numerous cases of the disease, it was by no means universal. I send you this by way of calling attention of the owners of buttonwoods to the probability of their having been affected in 1840, as it may throw some light on the disease. In the case I mention, it does not appear to have commenced until the middle of May. W. A. P.

We know not whence the above communication came, or what importance to attach to it. Possibly it may give a valuable suggestion to some of those who are trying to ascertain the cause of the disease in the buttonwood.—Ed. N. E. F.

Good Effects of Plaster on Fruit Trees.—Mr Mussey states, in the Watertown Herald, that by ascending a fruit tree while in blossom in the spring of last year, and sprinkling plaster freely upon them, the tree bore 20 bushels of apples the following fall, while it had never produced over 2 bushels any previous year. It is said, also, that plaster is a good preventive to the blast.—*Amer. Agricult.*

Good Cow.—Mrs Samuel Buckley, of this village, made fortytwo pounds of excellent butter from one cow in the month of June. The cow is about 5 years old, of the common breed, and in addition to the butter made, furnished a family of seven persons with the necessary supply of milk and cream.—*Watertown Jeffersonian.*

CATTLE SHOW,

Exhibition of Manufactures, and Plowing Match, at Westboro', Oct. 4th, 1843.

The Agricultural Society of Westboro' and vicinity, will hold their third exhibition at Westboro', on Wednesday, the 4th day of October next, and will distribute as premiums, agricultural and other publications. Premiums will be awarded as follows:

For the best Milch Cow;
" next best do.
" best Bull, not less than 1 year old;
" best Bull Calf;
" best Heifer Calf;
" best 3 year old Heifer;
" next best do. do.
" best 2 year old do.
" best 1 year old do.
" best yoke of Working Oxen, not less than 4 years old;
" next best do. do.
" best 3 year old Steers;
" best 2 year old do.
" best 1 year old do.
" best Ox fatted for slaughter;
" best Boar;
" best breeding Sow;
" best fat Hog;
" best weaned Pig or Pigs.

Regard will be had to the product of milk and butter, manner of keeping, time of calving of the cows, and the manner of raising, expense of keeping, &c. other stock; an account of which must be given to the appropriate committees on the day of the exhibition.

Plowing Match.

For the best work with double team;
" next best with do.
" best work with single team;
" next best with do.

Domestic Manufactures.

For the best Butter, not less than 12 lbs.;
" next best, " "
" best lot of Cheese, not less than 50;
" next best do. " "

The butter must be exhibited in boxes, and the owners of butter and cheese must have a private mark, and any public mark must be so concealed as not to be known by the committee.

Grain and Potatoes.

For the greatest quantity of Corn on an acre;
" " " of Rye "
" " " of Barley "
" " " of Oats "
" " " of Potatoes on a half acre.

Applicants will make known their intention to the Committee on Farms, (of which Geo. Denny, Esq., is chairman,) during the month of August, to afford opportunity for the examination of the same on the field.

The exhibition of Manufactured Articles heretofore, has added great interest to the Exhibition; to the contributors of which (especially the ladies,) the Society feel very grateful, and hope to see an increased interest manifested at the approaching exhibition.

The Westborough Mechanic Association are also entitled to high praise for the great interest they have heretofore manifested in the Exhibition, and are particularly invited to exhibit articles of their skill and workmanship.

A committee will examine all that may be offered, and gratuities will be distributed to those who may exhibit articles of skill and utility.

LOVETT PETERS, *President.*
Jabez G. Fisher, *Sec'ry.*

From the Maine Farmer.

PEACHES.

Messrs. Editors—I was once in conversation with Dr. Waterhouse, of Cambridge, Mass., at his house, when he gave me some very good peaches to eat. I observed to him, that we could have no such luxury in Maine, where I lived. He said that it was our ignorance of the manner of raising the trees. Said he, "Your winters are cold, and your summers hot; your peach trees grow so fast in summer that your severe frosts in winter kill them. You have only to take away the soil wholly down to the pan where you wish to locate your trees: sow your peach stones in the fall or near the setting in of winter: they will vegetate in the next spring, and towards fall, if you perceive that any branches have grown too much, so that the winter will be likely to kill them, take away a little of the top, stake around and keep your cattle from them, and keep your ground poor—and in a few years you may have plenty of fruit. They are a short-lived tree, and you must sow or set out young ones often."

I came home and planted the stones which he gave me, exactly as he directed, and in a few years I had a plenty of excellent peaches. After having taken off many to eat and give away, I well remember to have harvested a half bushel full from one of the young trees. No care was afterwards taken of the trees or grounds, I having left the premises, of course all went to ruin. I name this to show that there is no difficulty in our raising peaches, which I hope we shall do, as most people like them and may have them if they are not too lazy. S. WOOD.

A Cheerful Philosophy.—The following truthful and pleasant passage occurs in one of Frederika Bremer's books:

"There is much goodness in the world, although at a superficial glance one is so disposed to doubt it. What is bad is noised abroad—is echoed back from side to side, and newspapers and social circles find much to say about it; whilst what is good, goes at best, like sunshine, quietly through the world."

Laziness travels slow and poverty thumps his heels.

SOILS—THEIR PROPERTY OF ATTRACTING MOISTURE.

The attraction of soils for the aqueous vapor of the atmosphere, is a property the importance of which to the cultivator, Sir H. Davy long since saw in its true light, and his observations cannot be too often quoted, since they well illustrate and enforce, amongst other things, the truth of the great Tullian system of agriculture: of the advantages of finely dividing the soil, of the subsoil plow, and of the horse-hoe husbandry. "The power of the soil to absorb water by cohesive attraction," said this great chemist, "depends in a great measure on the state of division of its parts: the more divided they are, the greater is their absorbent power. The different constituent parts of soils likewise appear to act, even by cohesive attraction, with different degrees of energy: thus vegetable substances seem to be more absorbent than animal substances, animal substances more so than compounds of alumina and silica, and compounds of alumina and silica more absorbent than carbonates of lime and magnesia. These differences may, however, possibly depend upon the differences in their state of division, and upon the surface exposed.

"The power of soils to absorb water from air, is much connected with fertility: when this power is great, the plant is supplied with moisture in dry seasons; and the effect of evaporation in the day is counteracted by the absorption of aqueous vapor from the atmosphere by the exterior parts of the soil during the night. The stiff clays, approaching to pipe-clay in their nature, which take up the greatest quantity of water when it is poured upon them in a fluid form, are not the soils which absorb most moisture from the atmosphere in dry weather; they cake, and present only a small surface to the air, and the vegetation on them is generally burnt up almost as readily as on sands. The soils that are most efficient in supplying the plant with water by atmospheric absorption, are those in which there is a due mixture of sand, finely divided clay, and carbonate of lime, with some animal or vegetable matter; and which are so loose and light as to be freely permeable to the atmosphere. With respect to this quality, carbonate of lime and animal and vegetable matter are of great use to soils; they give absorbent power to the soil without giving it tenacity; sand, which also destroys tenacity, on the contrary, gives little absorbent power.

"I have compared the absorbent powers of many soils with respect to atmospheric moisture, and I have always found it greatest in the most fertile soils; so that it affords one method of judging of the productiveness of land. 1000 parts of a celebrated soil from Ormiston, in East Lothian, which contained more than half its weight of finely divided matter, of which eleven parts were carbonate of lime, and nine parts vegetable matter, when dried at 212°, gained in an hour, by exposure to air saturated with moisture at a temperature of 62°, 18 parts: 1000 parts of a very fertile soil from the banks of the river Parret, in Somersetshire, under the same circumstances, gained 16 grains; 1000 parts of a soil from Mersea, in Essex, worth forty-five shillings an acre, gained 13 grains; 1000 grains of a fine sand from Essex, worth twenty-three shillings an acre, gained 11 grains; 1000 of a coarse sand, worth fifteen shillings an acre, gained only 8 grains; 1000 of the soil of Bagshot Heath gained only 3 grains."

In my own experiments upon the absorbent powers of various earths, I extended the examination to various organic and saline fertilizers. The result of these may be seen in the following table:

	Parts.
1000 parts of horse dung dried in a temperature of 100 degrees, absorbed by exposure for three hours to air saturated with moisture and of the temperature of 62 degrees,	145
1000 parts of cow dung, under the same circumstances, absorbed	130
1000 parts pig dung,	120
1000 " sheep dung,	81
1000 " pigeon's dung,	50
1000 " of a rich alluvial soil,	14
The following were dried at 212 degrees:	
1000 parts fresh tanner's bark,	115
1000 " putrefied tanner's bark,	145
1000 " refuse marine salt sold as manure,	49½
1000 " soot,	36
1000 " burnt clay,	29
1000 " coal ashes,	14
1000 " lime,	11
1000 " sediment from saltpans,	10
1000 " crushed rock salt,	10
1000 " gypsum,	9
1000 " chalk,	4

This attractive power of the earths and of the plants for the aqueous vapor and the oxygen gas of the atmosphere, are two of the most important facts to be kept in mind by the farmer, with regard to the deepening and pulverization of his soils. The power of absorbing moisture is a power which all plants possess in a certain measure, but some in such a perfect degree as to depend entirely upon it for all the moisture they need. The aloe, the agave, and many of the native plants of the East, nearly support themselves in the same way; the lichens and some of the mosses of this country also do the same. The quantity of water consumed by plants, when in a state of healthy vegetation, is in fact so great, that if it was not for the gentle steady supply thus imperceptibly furnished to the soil by the atmosphere, vegetation would speedily cease, or only be supported by incessant rains. Thus Dr. Hales ascertained that a cabbage transmits into the atmosphere, by insensible vapor, about half its weight of water daily; and that a sunflower, three feet in height, transpired in the same period, nearly two pounds' weight. Dr. Woodward found that a sprig of mint, weighing 27 grains, in 77 days emitted 2543 grains of water.

"The power of soils to absorb moisture," says Davy, "ought to be much greater in warm or dry countries than in cold or moist ones, and the quantity of clay or vegetable or animal matter greater. When soils are immediately situated upon a bed of rock or stone, they are much sooner rendered dry by evaporation than where the subsoil is of clay or marl; and a prime cause of the great fertility of land in the moist climate of Ireland, is the proximity of the rocky strata to the soil. A clayey subsoil will sometimes be of material advantage to a sandy soil; and in this case it will retain moisture in such a manner as to be capable of supplying that lost by the earth above, in consequence of evaporation or the consumption of plants."

It must be evident to the most listless observer that the more deeply and finely a soil is pulverized, the greater will be the absorption by them of both oxygen and moisture from the atmosphere.—*Johnson's Far. Encyclop.*

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Saturday, July 8, 1843.

The heat and vertical sun of the past week, cut off in some measure, the show of flowers at the Society's Hall today; nevertheless many of the flowers displayed, were very fine.

From John A. Kenrick—Roses in variety; Honeysuckles, Spiræa, Calmia latifolia, Lilies, &c.

From Wm. Kenrick--Roses, Larkspurs, and a variety of fresh cut flowers and showy Bouquets.

From J. F. Trull, Dorchester—Chinese Alanthas (tree of heaven,) Hoya carnosa, Lilies, Honeysuckles, Roses, snow-flake Verbenas, and Dahlias.

From H. W. Dutton—Dahlias, vars. Charles XII., Rouge et Noir, Miss Johnson, Marshal Soult, Constantia, Ne Plus Ultra, and President von Lichenberg.

From Hovey & Co.—Beauty of the Prairie Rose, very fine and highly fragrant clove Pinks, in variety, and Bouquets.

From S. R. Johnson—a full stand of fine hardy and Chinese Roses—among them good specimens of De Arcole, Mad. Desprez, Provence, Cabbage and Moss; Verbenas, scarlet lichnis, and other cut flowers.

From S. Walker—six showy and fine Bouquets.

From P. Barnes—Dahlia; Gregorie's Regina.

From M. P. Wilder—a fine specimen of Lilium Japonicum.

From Dr. J. C. Howard—several Bouquets.

From J. L. L. F. Warren, Brighton—a fine Picotee, Duchess of Bedford, a number of Bouquets, and Dahlias.

From John Robinson, Roxbury—a specimen of a new seedling white Dahlia. This bloom had many good points about it. Good whites are rare: should this prove good, it will be quite an acquisition. For the Committee,

HENRY W. DUTTON.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

The specimens exhibited today, though not so numerous as they generally are at this season were uncommonly fine, and select.

Mr Otis Johnson, Lynn, exhibited a new and very fine Cherry, called the "Bigareau Gross Cœuret.

By Dr. Howard, Brookline—fine specimens of Napoleon Bigareau and black Tartarean Cherries; also, Miller's Burgundy and black Hamburg Grapes. The latter were of first rate excellence, the berries very large and uniform and finely colored.

By E. Tufts, Cambridge—very handsome white Bigareau Cherries.

By E. Vose, Dorchester—superb specimens of white Bigareau and black Tartarean Cherries.

By John A. Kenrick, Newton—black Tartarean and Carnation Cherries—both handsome specimens; also fruit of the red Mulberry.

By J. F. Allen, Salem—a dish of the Black Fig, of St. Michaels. These were fully ripe and very beautiful, and were shown in larger quantities than usual. Also, the Muscat of Alexandria, and Black Grapes from St. Michaels—both fine specimens. Large, well ripened Gross Mignonne Peaches, and ripe Tomatoes. Two boxes Hovey's Seedling Strawberries.

By Hovey & Co., Boston, from their garden at Cambridge, one basket and six boxes of Hovey's Seedling Srrawberries—very fine.

By B. V. French, Braintree—good specimens of Elton (?) Cherries.

Wm. Kenrick sent specimens of the May Apple, received by him from Smithfield, Va. They were gathered previous to the 20th of June, but they usually ripen at that place by the 20th of May, in ordinary years, and are said to be the earliest apple known, which is their chief recommendation: fruit small, and of a greenish yellow color, of an agreeable sub-acid taste, but not much flavor.

For the Committee,

P. B. HOVEY, Jr.

CURING CLOVER.

The common practice of spreading clover hay from the swath, causes the leaves and blossoms to dry and crumble before the haulm or stems are sufficiently cured. Thus either the finer parts of the hay are lost, or the crop is housed with so much moisture as to cause it to heat, and often to spoil. Clover should only be spread when it has become wet with rain in the swath, and should be gathered again before the leaves dry and crumble. Both these evils may be avoided, and labor saved withal, by curing the grass wholly in swath and cock. After experiencing the disadvantages of the old method, I adopted the one I am about to recommend, and have pursued it satisfactorily ten or a dozen years.

My practice has been to leave the clover to wilt in the swath, and, when partially dried, either to turn the swaths or to make grass-cocks the same day, so as to secure the dried portions from the dew. That which is not put into cocks the first day is thus secured the second day, or as soon as it has become partially dried. These grass-cocks are permitted to stand one, two, or three days, according as the weather is, and as the curing process has progressed, when they are opened at nine or ten o'clock on a fair day, the hay again turned over between eleven and three, and soon after turning, gathered for the cart. Thus cured, the hay is perfectly bright and sweet, and hardly a blossom or leaf is wasted. Some care is required in making the cocks. The grass is collected with forks and placed on dry ground between the swaths, in as small a compass as convenient at the base, say two or three feet in diameter, and rising in a cone to the height of four or five feet.

The advantages of this mode of curing clover, are—

1. The labor of spreading from the swath is saved.

2. The labor of the hand-rake is abridged, or may be wholly dispensed with, if the horse-rake is used to glean the field when the hay is taken off, the forks sufficing to collect it tolerably clean in the cocking process.

3. It prevents, in a great measure, injury from dew and rain; for these cocks, if rightly constructed (not by rolling,) will sustain a rain of some days—that is, they have done this with me—without heating or becoming more than superficially wet.

Clover hay made in this way, may almost invariably be housed in good condition; and if rain falls after the grass is mown, the quality of the hay is infinitely superior in cocks to what it would be under the old process of curing.—*Judge Buel.*

Papers from different parts of the country mention the prevalence of a dangerous drought.

CLOTTED OR CLOUTED CREAM.

The dairymaids of the western counties of England, think that clouted cream furnishes one-fourth more cream from the same quantity of milk than can be obtained in any other way. The following description of the process is from the Library of Useful Knowledge:

"The milk while warm from the cow is strained into either large shallow brass pans, well tinned, or earthen ones, holding from two to five gallons, in which should be a small quantity of cold water. This is thought to prevent the milk from burning, and to cause the cream to be more completely separated and thrown to the top.

"The morning meal of milk stands till about the middle of the day; the evening meal until the next morning. The pans are now steadily carried to, and placed over a clear, slow fire; if of charcoal, or over a stove, the cream is is not so apt to get an earthy or smoky taste as when the milk is scalded over a turf or wood fire. The heat should be so managed as not to suffer the milk to boil, or, as they provincially term it, 'to heave,' as that would injure the cream. The criterion of its being sufficiently scalded, is a very nice point; the earthen pan, having its bottom much smaller than the top, allows this point to be more easily ascertained; because when the milk is sufficiently scalded, the pan throws up the form of its bottom on the surface of the cream.

"In summer, it must be observed, the process of scalding ought to be quicker than in the winter, as in very hot weather, if the milk should be kept over too slow a fire, it would be apt to run or curdle.

"This process being finished, the pans are carefully returned to the dairy; and should it be the summer season, they are placed in the coolest situation; if on stone floors or slate benches, the better; but should it be the winter season, the heat should rather be retained, by putting a slight covering over the pans, as cooling too suddenly causes the cream to be thin, and consequently yield less butter; the mode of making which is this: The cream should, in hot weather, be made into butter the next day; but in winter it is thought better to let the cream remain one day longer on the milk. The cream being collected from the pans, is put into wooden bowls, which should be first rinsed with scalding, then with cold water. It is now briskly stirred round one way, with a nicely cleaned hand, which must also have been washed in hot and then in cold water, for these alternate warm and cold ablutions of bowl and hand, are not only for the sake of cleanliness, but to prevent the butter from sticking to either.

"The cream being thus agitated, quickly assumes the consistence of butter, the milky part now readily separates, and being poured off, the butter is washed and pressed in several cold waters; a little salt is added to season it, and then it is well beaten on a wooden trencher until the milky and watery parts are separated, when it is finally formed into lumps for the market."

Glow Worm.—This insect is remarkable for the light it emits during the night. This luminous appearance depends upon a phosphorescent fluid at the lower extremity of the insect, which by unfolding or contracting itself, it can withdraw at pleasure. This power serves to secure the insect from attack by nocturnal birds.—*Far. Ency.*

GRASSES.

The following are some of the general results of Sinclair's observations:

1. Grasses which have culms with swollen joints, leaves thick and succulent, and flowers with downy husks, contain greater proportions of sugar and mucilage than those of a less succulent nature.

2. When this structure is of a light glaucous color, the sugar is generally in excess.

3. Grasses which have culms with small joints, flowers pointed, collected into a spike, or spike-like panicle, leaves thin, flat, rough, and of a light green color, contain a greater proportion of extractive matter than others.

4. Grasses which have culms furnished with numerous joints, leaves smooth and succulent, flowers in a spike or close panicle, florets blunt and large, contain most gluten and mucilage.

5. When this structure is of a glaucous color, and the florets woolly, sugar is in the next proportion to mucilage.

6. Grasses which have their flowers in a panicle, florets pointed or awned, points of the culm smooth and succulent, contain most mucilage and extractive.

7. Grasses with flowers in a panicle, florets thinly scattered, pointed, or furnished with long awns, culms lofty, with leaves flat and rough, contain a greater proportion of saline matter and bitter extractive.

8. Grasses with long creeping roots, culms few, leaves flat and rough, flower in a spike, contain a greater proportion of bitter extract with mucilage.

In the first part of April, 1920 grains of the leaves of the following grasses, affording to Sinclair, the following proportions of nutritive matter:

Meadow fox-tail grass,	96 *grs.*
Tall oat-like soft grass,	120
Sweet-scented vernal,	52
Round-panicled cock's-foot,	80
Perennial rye-grass,	70
Tall fescue,	94
Meadow fescue,	96
Crested dog's-tail,	88
Creeping soft grass,	90
Meadow cat's tail (timothy,)	80
Fertile meadow-grass,	70
Nerved meadow-grass,	76
Wood meadow-grass,	68
Creeping bent,	42
Rough-stalked meadow-grass,	80
Broad-leaved red clover,	80
White, or Dutch clover,	64
Great bird's-foot trefoil,	60
Long-rooted clover,	76
Lucerne,	90

The chemical composition of the grasses varies materially in the progress of their growth. "I found," says Davy, "in all the trials I made, the largest quantity of truly nutritive matter when the seed was ripe, and least bitter extract and saline matter; most extract and saline matter in the autumnal crop, and most saccharine matter in proportion to the other ingredients in the crop cut at the time of flowering."—*Johnson's Far. Encyclop.*

In all societies, it is advisable to associate if possible with the highest; not that the highest are always the best, but because if disgusted there, we can at any time descend; but if we begin with the lowest, to ascend is impossible. In the grand theatre of human life, a *box ticket* takes us through the house.—*Lacon.*

From Transactions of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society.

PRIZE ESSAY ON THE PREPARATION AND USE OF MANURES.

BY WILLIS GAYLORD.

Of all the pursuits to which mankind, from necessity or inclination, have devoted themselves, there is none more honorable—certainly none more useful—than that of agriculture. To pursue this business successfully, knowledge, extensive and varied, is required; for, although a man may succeed by following the beaten paths of his predecessors, occasions will frequently arise, when the end desired may be attained by methods much shorter than those usually adopted, if the farmer is able to form and apply them. It is here that science has, within a few years, rendered the most essential aid to agriculture. Sometimes, reasoning from well known effects to their causes, the agricultural chemist has placed in the hands of the farmer the means of producing results, always desirable, but which, under the older systems of farming, with his utmost care, he frequently failed of obtaining. Again, taking well established facts in animal or vegetable physiology as his starting point, he has arrived at results of the highest practical importance, and is enabled to render more certain and effective the more tardy operations of nature. In no department of agricultural industry, it is believed, have the labors of science been more beneficial or more apparent than in that of the preparation and use of manures; certain it is, there is no department more deserving attention, or where an elucidation of the principles and laws that govern the growth of plants, acts with a more direct and energetic influence.

Classification.

Manures, by some, are classed as earthy, organic and saline; others divide them into animal and vegetable, mineral and mixed manures, and some speak of them as composed only of geine or humus and salts. Others class them as organic and inorganic; but these divisions are of little consequence: every farmer understands that manure is the result of decomposition or change; and that, whether organic, that is, derived from animal or vegetable matter; or inorganic, such as the earths, clay, lime, the alkalies, &c., it is only efficient when presented to plants in certain forms, such as decomposition, division or solution. In France, they have terms to distinguish those substances which act mechanically in improving the texture of the soil, from those which act directly in the nourishment of the plant. The former class of substances they call *amendements*, and the latter ones *engrais*. It is probable, however, that the system which considers all manures as consisting of humus or geine, and salts, comprehending, in the latter term, all the mineral substances that enter into the growth or nourishment of vegetables, will eventually be found the most simple, and at the same time the most accurate of all the proposed divisions of manures. Thus humus constitutes the source of the carbon, forming the principal part of the structure of plants, and the salts, where they do not enter into the structure of plants, are active in preparing the other inorganic elements, and exciting the vegetable organs in their reception and appropriation of nutriment.

Humus or Geine.

Humus or geine is simply decomposed animal and vegetable matter; and as from it, by the action of oxygen, carbonic gas is derived, to be absorbed by water and taken up by the roots, or mixed with the atmosphere and taken up by the leaves of plants; or, as some agricultural chemists with good reason suppose, is under certain circumstances dissolved, or is soluble, and thus rendered fit for immediate nourishment to plants, it must be considered the most important item in the production of manures. The salts which are the most efficient in aiding vegetation, or the most active manures, are those formed from the alkalies and their various combinations. Thus, from pure lime, or calcium, is formed, by the union with carbonic acid, *carbonate of lime*; with phosphoric acid, *phosphate of lime*, the base of bones, one of the most efficient of fertilizers; with sulphuric acid, *sulphate of lime*, or gypsum, the value of which is well understood; and so with the other alkalies, which, in their combinations, form substances of the utmost consequence to plants. It is well known that the outer covering of some kinds of cane, contains so much flint or silex, as to strike fire with steel; and some of the grasses contain this substance in such quantity that their ashes will melt into glass with potash. Now, this hardness, so necessary to their perfection, could not be attained unless this flint had been rendered soluble by union with an alkali, forming a silicate of potash, and by this solubility been rendered fit for the action and appropriation of the plant.

Food of Plants.

If we would know what kind of food is required by plants, one of the first steps necessary is to ascertain of what the plants themselves are composed. The combinations of matter may be said to be absolutely endless; but the original elements of this multitude of combinations, are few in number. Chemistry has detected only some fiftyfive substances incapable of further reduction, or what are called simple substances; and of these, strange as it may appear, only four, except in proportions merely accidental, go to the formation of plants. Of these the first is *Carbon*. This forms from 40 to 50 per cent. by weight, of the plants cultivated for food; and is therefore most important to animals and to man. The second of these simple substances is *Oxygen*. The quantities of this substance are immense; and though we are acquainted with it only in the form in which it exists in the air, nearly one-half of the solid crust of the globe, 21 per cent. of the atmosphere, eight pounds in every nine of water, and more than one-half of the living bodies of all plants and animals, are oxygen. *Hydrogen* is the third substance peculiar to plants. This is the lightest of known substances, and forms a small part of the weight of all animal and vegetable bodies; constitutes one-ninth part of the weight of water, but enters into the composition of none of the masses that go to form the crust of the globe, coal excepted. The fourth simple substance entering into the formation of plants, is *Nitrogen*. This forms 79 per cent. of the bulk of the atmosphere, constitues part of most animal and some vegetable substances; is found in coal to the amount of one or two per cent., but does not exist in any other of the mineral masses constituting the crust of the globe. Although not an abundant substance, the importance of it is not the less decided, and some of its functions are of the most indispensable kind.

Plants, then, are composed of carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, and nitrogen; the first derived from carbonic acid, the second from the atmosphere, the third from the decomposition of water, and the fourth from ammonia absorbed by water, and taken up by the roots of the vegetables. Some of the earths are occasionally detected in plants, and salts of some kind are always present. In the preparation of manures, the principal object to be aimed at, it is evident, must be to supply the materials needed to furnish the carbon and the ammonia; and these are found in the greatest abundance in dead or decomposed animal and vegetable matter.

Law of Nutrition.

It seems to be a law of nature, that the higher the grade of the animal, or the more complicated its organization, the greater the necessity of a corresponding degree of organization in the substances used as food: indeed the manner in which the crude materials found in the earth and atmosphere, are worked up by plants into a state suitable for conversion into the flesh of animals or food for man, exhibits the strongest proofs of benevolent design in the formation of such grades of organized matter. Man can, indeed, live on plants, but his teeth demonstrate that flesh was to constitute no inconsiderable portion of his food. As all animals receive their food either directly or indirectly, from the vegetable kingdom, it is evident their excrements, or their decomposed bodies, must form manures of the most valuable kind; and it is to this source, the excrements of animals, that the farmer must look for his supply of manures to restore the fertility of the soil. In treating further of manures, it will be best to begin with this, as the most important class.

[To be continued.]

Labor.—Whence originated the idea that it was derogatory to a lady's dignity to labor? Surely, such an idea ought not to be the growth of a republican soil. The time has been, when ladies of the first rank were accustomed to busy themselves in domestic employment. Homer tells us of princesses who used to draw water from the springs, and wash with their own hands the finest of linen, which their own hands had made. The famous Lucretia used to spin in the midst of her attendants; and the wife of Ulysses, after the seige of Troy, employed herself in weaving, until her husband returned to Ithaca. And in latter times, the wife of George III., of England, has been represented as spending an evening in hemming pocket handkerchiefs, while her daughter Mary sat in a corner darning stockings. Few American fortunes will support a woman who is above the calls of her family; and a man of sense, in choosing a companion to jog with him through all the up-hills of life, would sooner choose one who had to work for a living, than one who thought it beneath her to soil her pretty hands with manual labor, although the latter possessed her thousands. To be able to earn one's living by laboring with her own hands, should be reckoned among female accomplishments, and I hope the time is not far distant when none of my countrywomen will be ashamed to have it known that they are better versed in usefulness than they are in attainments which have no other worth than as mere amusements.—*Mrs. Child.*

The pleasures of youth re-produced by memory, are ruins viewed by torch-light.

From the Mass. Ploughman.

THE BLIGHT BEETLE.

Dear Sir—The insects contained in the branch of the apple-tree which you submitted to my examination, are the same as those which produce the sudden withering of the leaves and the death of the limbs of the pear tree, an affection commonly called fire-blight. The discovery of the blight beetle in the limbs of the apple-tree, is a new fact in natural history, but it is easily accounted for, because this tree belongs not only to the same natural group, but also to the same genus as the pear tree; it is not, therefore, surprising that both the pear and the apple tree should, occasionally, be attacked by the same insects.

The piece of the apple tree branch, now before me, measures twentyeight inches in length, and is three-quarters of an inch in diameter at the lower end. Its surface bore the marks of twenty buds, thirteen of which were perforated by the insects above named; and from the burrows I took twelve of the blight beetles in a living state, the thirteenth having been previously cut out. This goes far towards confirming my remarks on these insects, published in the fifth volume of the "New England Farmer," page 171, where you will find the following statement: "A whole limb may swarm with them; every bud may conceal the place of their operations, without exciting a suspicion of their presence." For their history, I might have referred you to the various published communications of Mr Lowell and Professor Peck, who have described the agency of these insects in producing the disease in pear trees, or to my own remarks on the same subject, in the "New England Farmer," and in the "Treatise on Insects injurious to Vegetation"—a book which has been more praised than read; but experience has taught me that line upon line and precept upon precept are needed to keep the attention of the public directed to the depredations of insects. Allow me, therefore, to extract for you the following passages from the last named work:

"The grub or larva of the insect, eats its way inward through the alburnum or sap-wood, into the hardest part of the wood, beginning at the root of a bud, behind which probably the egg was deposited, following the course of the eye of the bud towards the pith, around which it passes, and part of which it also consumes; thus forming, after penetrating through the alburnum, a circular burrow or passage in the heart-wood, contiguous to the pith which it surrounds. By this means the central vessels, or those which convey the ascending sap, are divided, and the circulation is cut off. This takes place when the increasing heat of the atmosphere, producing a greater transpiration of the leaves, renders a large and continued flow of sap necessary to supply the evaporation. For the want of this, or for some other unexplained cause, the whole of the limb above the seat of the insect's operations, suddenly withers, and perishes during the intense heat of midsummer. The larva is changed to pupa, and subsequently to a little beetle, in the bottom of its burrow, makes its escape from the tree in the latter part of June or the beginning of July, and probably deposits its eggs before August has passed. This little beetle is only one-tenth of an inch in length; it is of a deep brown color, with the antennæ and legs rather paler, or of the color of iron rust. The thorax is short, very convex, rounded and rough before; the wing-covers are minutely punctured in rows, and slope off very suddenly and obliquely behind; the shanks are widened and flattened towards the end, beset with a few little teeth externally, and end with a short hook; and the joints of the feet are slender and entire.

"The minuteness of the insect, the difficulty attending the discovery of the precise seat of its operations before it has left the tree, and the small size of the aperture through which it makes its escape from the limb, are probably the reasons why it has eluded the researches of those persons who disbelieve in its existence as the cause of the blasting of the limbs of the pear-tree. It is to be sought for at or near the lowest part of the diseased limbs, and in the immediate vicinity of the buds situated about that part.

"The remedy suggested by Mr Lowell and Professor Peck, to prevent other limbs and trees from being subsequently attacked in the same way, consists in cutting off the blasted limb *below* the seat of injury, and burning it before the perfect insect has made its escape. It will therefore be necessary carefully to examine our pear trees daily during the month of June, and watch for the first indication of disease, or the remedy may be applied too late to prevent the dispersion of the insects among other trees."

We are now to look for the disease and its cause in the apple as well as in the pear tree, and should not delay to cut off and burn the infected limbs, as soon as the leaves begin to wither.

Yours, respectfully,

T. W. HARRIS.

Cambridge, June 1, 1843.

MEADOW LANDS.

Mowing.—It is an old and oft-repeated adage, which has long passed current among our farmers, that in cutting grass, "an inch at bottom is worth two at the top;" and they practice accordingly, and mow their meadows as close to the ground as possible. Now so far as clover and herds-grass are concerned, we deny the truth of the adage entirely; for near to the ground the stalks of these grasses are coarse and dry, and the leaves decayed, and they are consequently divested of nearly all their nutritive quality; it is therefore adding nothing to the value of the hay to to cut so close, and it often does the meadows great injury. If dry weather follows immediately after close mowing, the stubs of grass left so short, and even the tops of the roots get so scorched under the hot sun, that vegetation will not start again during summer, and the ground is left quite bare during the following winter, which is injurious to the meadow, and an early start of the grass the following spring. In cutting herds-grass and clover, we would therefore be cautious about mowing too close. Red-top and some of the natural grasses, especially those in water meadows, may be cut nearer the ground.

After Management.—No sooner is the hay taken off the meadows, than many are in the habit of turning their cattle on to them for pasturage, which we conceive to be nearly as injurious as close mowing; for any grass which may have escaped the scythe, is sure to be gnawed down by a hungry herd of animals. Our practice has been, as soon after mowing as possible, to give the meadows a slight top-dressing of compost, and a small quantity of plaster of Paris, or leached ashes, and to shut off all stock till the grass has got well up, and then turn into pasture, taking care to keep the cattle out during wet or frosty weather, so that they might not endanger poaching the land. In this way, on lands of only a moderate degree of fertility, we have been able to cut an average product of one and a half ton of hay annually per acre, besides getting a considerable amount of pasture from them; and at the same time, we think that we have rather increased the fertility of the meadows than otherwise, and improved the herbage. We are careful to beat the manure fine early in the spring, which has been dropped by the cattle pasturing on the meadows the preceding fall.

Time of Cutting Hay and Grain.—We think our farmers err frequently by cutting their grass *too early*, and their grain *too late*. If the former be cut too early, the saccharine matter is not fully matured, and it is consequently not so nutritious. We usually allow the grass to be just going out of flower at the time of cutting.

When the straw of grain begins to turn yellow, and the berry is full but not hard, is the best time for cutting. Scarcely any loss will then take place from shelling, and the straw is much more valuable for fodder.—*Amer. Agricult.*

THE CULTIVATOR vs. PLOW.

Some of my agricultural brethren, I perceive, are recommending the plow in preference to the cultivator, as an assistant in weeding and hoeing corn. This may be well enough for theorists, but no one, I feel confident, who has for years been practically familiar with the operations of the two instruments, and who has studied the laws of nature and the physiology of plants, as connected with the subject under consideration, will thus contend. In the first place it is asserted that the cultivator "buries no weeds," and that it does not go deep enough. No one who has managed a cultivator on old lands, can be ignorant of the fact, that unless the soil be remarkably stony, the cultivator will bury ten weeds where a common horse-plow will bury one. It will also stir the ground to as great a depth, and instead of loosening only a strip of a foot in width, it will thoroughly lighten the entire soil from row to row. I have used both instruments on the same piece, in the same season. Again it is said by those who prefer the plow, that the objection to it that it breaks and scarifies the roots of the corn, is of no consequence whatever, as they are speedily reproduced, and after the ratio of ten to one; and that plowing within an inch of the corn is advisable. When any one will demonstrate, logically, that a horse-plow, running upon an average, probably, to the depth of five inches, may be run within *one inch* of a corn-hill without great and irreparable injury to the tender plants, then shall I be prepared to believe that trees may be grown as rapidly and successfully without a system of roots as they can with, and not till then.

To every one who has the two instruments, I say, unhesitatingly, make use of your cultivator in preference to the plow. No matter how much you stir the surface of your corn-fields, but beware of plowing off the roots. Let the surface also be kept as level as possible: all hilling up, though long sanctioned as one of the time-honored and venerated usages of our sires, is unquestionably an injury to the crop.—*Maine Cult.* M.

Vines and pods of beans are much relished by sheep in winter. Save them.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1843.

THE SEASON AND CROPS.

The snows remained upon our grounds until late—later than in almost any other year that we remember—and after they disappeared, the rains were copious and the grounds were so wet, that the commencing of field labor was deferred until two or three weeks beyond the usual time of starting the plow. And when we did begin to stir the soil, much of it was too wet for profitable working.

The wet and cold of the first part of the season, caused the grass to set thick, and was favorable to the growth of winter grains. But about the 20th of June, the weather became unusually warm, and continued so for ten or twelve days. And in many places no rain has now fallen since the 16th of June—though some sections of New England have been refreshed by showers. The change from cold and wet to heat and dryness, caused a very rapid and simultaneous ripening of grass, and made the hay crop somewhat less than appearances indicated at the first of July—though we say now, as we did last week, that the crop will be sufficient to preserve us from any scarcity. But the grounds are not in a favorable state for an after-growth or second crop. The heat followed the rains so immediately, that the grounds, even the swarded lands, are baked and hard, so that the grass will not start freely after the scythe. It cannot grow until we are favored with copious rains. The hay crop from high lands has been secured with great facility and in good condition.

The tilled lands are suffering from lack of moisture; and those which were wet when plowed in the spring, suffer most. This is the natural and necessary consequence where the ground lumps as you work it in spring. These lumps are less retentive of moisture than well pulverized soil. Many farmers in their hurry to get spring work along, will plow and harrow before the soil is dry enough to break freely under their instruments, and in doing so leave the land in an unfavorable state for the growth of their plants, and also put it in a condition which causes it to become exceedingly dry in the time of drought. It would be better to wait until the ground became dryer, before the plow was put to it.

Indian corn has grown rapidly for the last three weeks, and is as forward now as it has been at the same season of the year in the two last summers. The appearances are that this crop may be fair.

Potatoes, beets, and roots generally are suffering from drought. Early potatoes, on high lands, must be small, for their growth has already been checked; and when once checked after the tubers are formed, subsequent rain, however abundant, never causes them to do well: it may improve them—but we believe it never makes them good in either quantity or quality. The late potatoes have yet a chance to do well.

Fruit.—As far as our observation extends, fruit generally is far from abundant on the trees, and very much of what has been there, the heat has brought to the ground. Peach trees and grape vines suffered much from the winter. Peaches are few on the trees—and the grapes in open culture have not set very well. Apples and pears are far from being abundant, on the trees generally than have come within the range of our observation, and the crop, we infer, will be less than an average one.

WET MEADOW OR FRESH HAY MAKING.

The natural grasses that grow upon wet lands, make a large part of the winter food of cattle upon very many farms. Some of these grasses, as the fowl-meadow, the blue-joint, and generally those that grow on the firmer parts of the meadow and *bear seed* abundantly, furnish very good food for stock. Lands in which such grasses abound, are as profitable as any on the farm. Hay from such grasses is more allied to the high land or English hay, than to meadow or fresh hay And it may be best cured in the same way that the English is best cured. But the less valuable grasses upon our bog and peat lands, which are winter food of the stock upon many farms, is not generally relished so well by our animals when it is thoroughly and rapidly dried in the sun and then stowed away immediately in the barn or the stack, as it is if cocked up when but half dried and left to make in cock, or if put into the barn when not more than two-thirds dried, and then well salted. Either let such hay make mostly in cock, or else mow it away before it is dry, salting it well as the mowing is going on.

These meadow grasses make better hay when cut young—that is, in the last week in July or the first in August, than when suffered to stand until September. The early cutting is thought, however, to have a tendency to lessen the quantity of grass in future years. If so, the cause of the diminution is, that no new seed is dropped upon the land from year to year, and few, if any, new grass roots get a hold in the soil. If the grasses are suffered to get ripe, before they are cut, such of them as bear seed will shed the seed, and thus make provision for keeping the grass undiminished in quantity in future years.

Such is the common reasoning: it may be correct, but it does not fully satisfy us. It is a fact that the wet meadows generally give less grass now than they did 30 or 50 years ago; and it is also a fact that we mow earlier than our fathers did. But it does not necessarily follow that early mowing is the cause of the decrease of growth. The meadows are generally becoming harder and dryer—partly from processes in nature, in which the low places retain the decaying and decayed matters that have grown there, and also are the receptacles of what the rains carry down from the surrounding highlands. Here is one cause of the hardening of the lands where our fresh meadow hay grows. Another cause, not universal, but yet common, is the opening of ditches and partial draining of the grounds. Now, as the grounds become harder and dryer, many kinds of the meadow grasses will die out and this too whether we mow early or late. Wet lands are the only ones in which they can flourish.

We must expect this diminution of the natural grasses, as fast as our wet lands become dryer. When they reach the condition in which the growth upon them is of little value, then ditch thoroughly, reclaim and bring in the English grasses. Thus these low lands are made the best there are for producing hay.

Good Suggestion.—Gov. Seward, in his address to the N. Y. State Agricul. Society, said: "You have already wisely employed the agency of association, but the principle is susceptible of more varied and comprehensive application. Be not content with organizing a State Society and county associations; but organize an agricultural society in every school district, and thus secure the co-operation of *all* our citizens. Such associations, while they would promote agricultural fellowship, and vigorously second efforts immediately tending to the improvement of the art, would watch over the interests of education and of agriculture in the schools, in the primary action of society, and in the legislative councils."

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Saturday, July 15, 1843.

Carnations and Picotees, by Joseph Breck & Co., of Boston; John Hovey, of Roxbury; S. R. Johnson, of Charlestown; S. Sweetser, of Woburn; J. L. L. F. Warren, of Brighton; and Samuel Walker, of Roubury.

In Mr Breck's collection, we noticed several seedling Picotees of considerable merit, some of them deserving of a name.

Bouquets, by Messrs. Warren, Kenrick, Hovey and Walker.

Roses, and a variety of fine cut flowers, by S. R. Johnson, Charlestown.

Dahlias, by Messrs. P. Barnes and J. L. L. F. Warren.

J. F. Trull, of Dorchester, presented specimens of Verbena, Roses, Lilies, Dahlias, Carnations, Larkspurs, &c. &c.

For the Committee,
S. WALKER, *Ch'mn.*

The committee appointed to award the premiums on Carnations and Picotees, report as follows:

That the 1st premium for the best display of flowers, should be awarded to Joseph Breck & Co.

For the 2d best display of flowers, to S. Walker.

For the best seedling, to Joseph Breck & Co.; a beautiful Picotee.

C. M. HOVEY, } *Judges.*
H. W. DUTTON, }

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

From J. Hovey, Roxbury; two boxes of Gooseberries.

From Otis Johnson, Lynn; six boxes Cherries, viz: Black Tartarean, White Bigarreau, Honeyheart, and Bigarreau Cœuret—very fine specimens. Also, a dish of superb Coolidge's Favorite Peaches.

From S. Pond—one box of Downer's Red Cherry, and one box of Raspberries.

From Hovey & Co.—New Victoria Raspberry, and one box Ohio Ever-bearing Raspberry. Also, one box each of White Grape, Long Bunched and Knight's early red Currants.

From John A. Kenrick—one box Black Tartarean, four do. Red Ox-heart, five do. White Bigarreau Cherries, and one box Black Mulberries.

From J. F. Allen, Salem—one dish of Gross Mignonne Peaches, forced, and the glass taken off in June. Black Hamburg, White Frontignac, and Black Grapes; the last from St. Michael, (Azores)—all very fine. Also, a dish of fine Black Figs. Mr Allen informs us that he has already picked nearly four hundred figs from one tree, and will probably pick more than two hundred more. He also exhibited a box of Hovey's seedling Strawberry. It is the third week this gentleman has shown this variety.

From George Walsh, Charlestown—10 boxes of Cherries, of three different sorts, without name, all black—one variety larger than the Black Tartarean, and all very fine in flavor and appearance.

From J. L. L. F. Warren—a fine display of Cherries; 10 boxes, consisting of the Black Tartarean, Napoleon, Carnation, and Sparrowhawk's Honey. Also, one dish of Scarlet Nectarines.

From N. D. Chase, Lynn—one box of magnificent Black Tartarean Cherries.

From John C. Howard—Black Hamburg and White Chasselas Grapes—fine specimens. Also, Napoleon Bigarreau, Honeyheart, and a cherry unknown, and two boxes fine White and Red Dutch Currants.

The show of Cherries has been finer today than at any other time this season, and there were so many competitors, and the fruit so superior, that it will be difficult to determine who shall stand at the head.

For the Committee,
JOSEPH BRECK.

EXHIBITION OF VEGETABLES.

Hill's early White Potatoes—fine specimens—from A. D. Williams; also, early Carrots.

Fine specimens of Scollop Squash, and good specimens of Cucumber, open culture, from J. F. Trull, Dorchester. For the Committee,
JNO. C. HOWARD.

Wetting gooseberry bushes with fresh lime-water, whilst the sun is shining strongly, will, it is said, destroy the caterpillar.

THERMOMETRICAL

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Gardenof the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, for the week ending July 16.

July, 1843.		7, A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	10	68	86	70	S.
Tuesday,	11	66	80	64	E.
Wednesday,	12	60	74	64	E.
Thursday,	13	57	78	67	E.
Friday,	14	64	82	66	S. E.
Saturday,	15	65	76	63	E.
Sunday,	16	61	73	68	E.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, July 17, 1843.

Reported for the N. E. Farmer.

At Market 295 Beef Cattle, 20 Cows and Calves, 1800 Sheep and 100 Swine.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle.*—A small advance was effected on some qualities. We quote a few extra $4.75 a 5.00 First quality, $4.50 a 4.62. Second quality, $4.00 a $4.25. Third quality, $3.75 a $4.25.

Cows and Calves.—Sales $16, $19, $24 and $30.

Sheep.—Sales of lots $1.50 a 1.75, $2.00 and $2.25.

Swine.—No lots sold to peddle. At retail 4 1-2 to 6.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, $0 00 to 2 50 per bushel. Red Top 45 to 50 cents. Clover—Northern, 00 to 12c.—Southern, 0 a 9 c. Flax Seed, $0 00 per bushel. Lucerne, 33 c. per lb. Canary Seed, $4 50 per bushel.

GRAIN. Duty, Corn, Rye and Beans, free; Barley 20 per cent.; Oats 20 per cent.

There has been a good supply of mealing Corn this week, which has caused some reduction in prices.

Corn—Northern, old, bushel 60 to 61—Southern, round yellow, old, 00 a 59—Southern flat yellow, new, 57 a 58—do. do. white 53 a 00—do New Orleans, 50 a 52—Barley 00 a 00 —Rye, Northern, 00 a 70—do. Southern, 60 a 62—Oats, Southern, 00 a 00—Northern do. 29 to 31—Beans, per bushel 1 00 a 1 62.—Shorts, per double bush. 23 a 25 —Bran, 15 a 18.

FLOUR. Since the last weekly report the market for Genesee, Michigan and Ohio has been gradually declining. The scarcity of Southern Flour, together with a fair shipping demand, enables holders to sustain full prices. Sales of Western have been altogether confined to home trade.

Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. $5 50 a 5 75 —do. wharf, $0 00 a 0 00 do. free of garlic, $5 62 a 5 75—Philadelphia do. 4 mos. $5 50 a 5 62 —Fredericksburg, low P'd 4 mos. $5 62 a 5 75—Alexandria, wharf mountain, 0 00 a 0 00 —Georgetown, $5 50 a 6 00—Richmond Canal, $5 62 a 5 75 —do. City, $0 00 a 0 00—Petersburgh, South side $0 00 a 0 00 —do. Country $0 00 a 0 00—Genesee, common, cash, $5 37 a 5 44— do fancy brands $5 50 a 5 62 — Ohio via Canal, $0 00 a 0 00—do do New Orleans, cash $5 00 a 5 25. Rye, $3 75 a 4 00—Indian Meal in bbls. $2 00 a 3 25.

PROVISIONS. The transactions of the week have been to a considerable extent.

Beef—Mess 4 mo. new bbl. $8 00 a 8 50—Navy—$7 50 a 7 75.—No. 1, 7 00 a 7 25—do Prime $0 00 a 0 00—Pork—Extra clear 4 mo. bbl. $13 00 a 13 50—do Clear $12 50 a 12 50 do. Mess, 11 00 a 00 00—do Prime $9 00 a 950—do Mess from other States,— a — —do Prime do do $0 00 a 0 00 do. Cargo do. 0 a 0 00— —Clear do do $00 00 a 00 00— Butter, shipping, 0 a 00—do store, uninspected, 7 a 8—do dairy, 10 cts. a 14—Lard, No. 1, Boston ms. 00 a 00 —do South and Western, 5 a 7 — Hams, Boston, 6 a 6½ — Southern and Western, 5½ a 6—Cheese, Ship'g and 4 meal, 4 a 6—do new milk, 5½ a 6½.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 7 cts. per pound, free. All whereof the value exceeds 7 cts. per pound, 30 per ct. ad. val. and 3 cts. per pound.

We hear of no sales to any considerable extent of Wool of the new clip in our market; manufacturers have been purchasing in the country at an advance of two to three cents per lb.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 36 a 40 c.—American full blood, do 33 a 34—Do. 3-4 do 32 a 00—Do. 1-2 do 29 a 30—1-4 and common do 25 a 27 — Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 a 23—Do. unwashed, 10 a 13—Bengasi do 8 a 10—Saxony, clean, 00—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—do. do. picked, 12 a 16—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 26 a 30—No. 1 do. do. do. 23 a 25—No. 2 do do do 15 a 20—No. 3 do do do 12 a 15.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.

An advance has been realized in this article; the few remaining lots in the country have come to market, during the past week, and found ready sales.

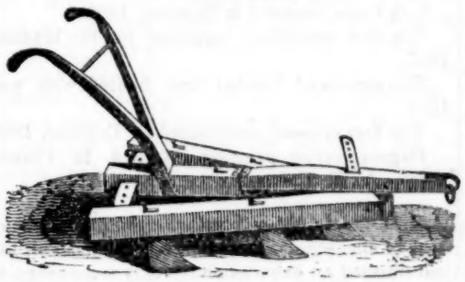
1st sort Mass. 1842, lb. 00 a 15. 2d do. do. do. 00 a 13.

HAY, 14 to 16 per ton—Eastern Screwed $10 to 12.

CHEESE—Shipping and 4 meal, 4 to 6c.—New 6 to 7.

EGGS, 11 a 12.

CULTIVATORS.



Howard's Improved Fixed and Expanded Cultivators, of all sizes. The cultivator is an implement that is coming into very general use in all parts of the country, and serves in a great measure in lieu of hoeing. The teeth are so constructed as to raise the ground, and leaves it very light and free for cultivation, and at the same time destroys the weeds.

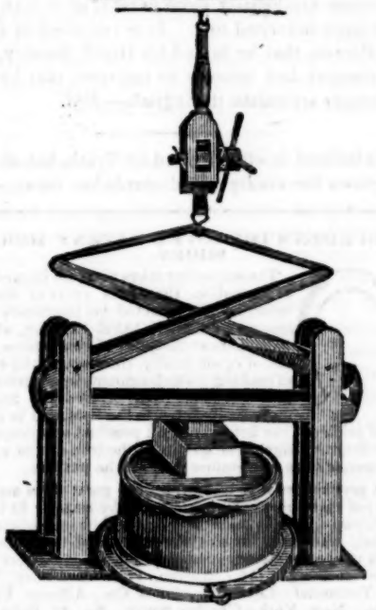
These Cultivators are best adapted to free and easy ground, for running through rows of corn, potatoes and vegetables of all kinds, and used in the cultivation of Hops, instead of the plough and hoe, and are found far superior to either. It is likewise well adapted to harrow in grain and grass seed; and for the many uses to which this implement may be applied, it must be considered one of the most valuable and useful tools that is used on a farm, and is coming into very general use.

For sale by J. BRECK & CO., Nos. 51 and 52 North Market st. June 28.

HARRIS' TREATISE ON INSECTS.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., Harris' Treatise on Insects. Price $2. Also, the second edition of Dana's Muck Manual, price 62½ cts. Feb 15.

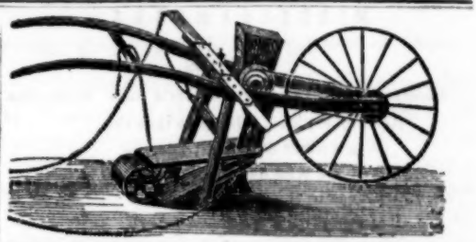
CHEESE PRESSES.



SELF-GOVERNING CHEESE PRESSES—two kinds—lately improved by the Shakers. These are so constructed that they govern and regulate themselves without weights, and are by far the best presses now in use.

For sale at the N. E. Agricultural Warehouse, 51 and 52 North Market street. JOS. BRECK & CO.

June 7, 1843.



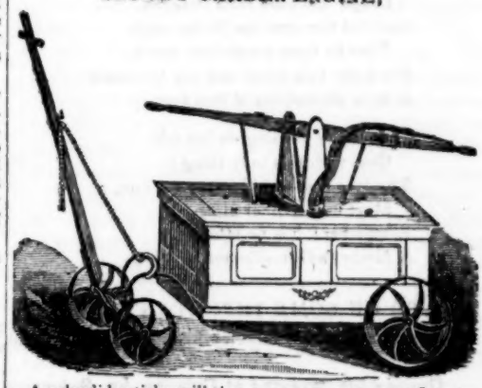
WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED SEED SOWER.

WILLIS has made some considerable improvements in his Seed Sower, making it complete as time and hard study can possibly make it. In using this machine, the farmer may be certain that his seed is put into the ground, and at the same time in the best possible manner. There has been a great difficulty in machines for sowing garden seeds; they are very apt to clog up, and the farmer might go over an acre of land and not sow a single seed; but not so with this; it is so constructed that it cannot possibly clog. In using this sower, the farmer can save one half of his seed, and do the work at less than one quarter the expense of the common way of sowing his seeds, and have it done in a much better manner; it opens the furrow, drops the seed, covers it over and rolls them down. It will sow any kind of Garden Seeds; say Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, Turnips, Carrots, Beets, Parsnips, Onions, &c.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52, Boston, Market Street.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

SAYLE'S GARDEN ENGINE,

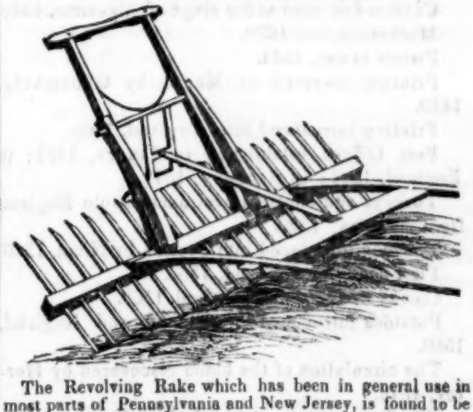


A splendid article, will throw a constant stream of water to the distance of 50 or 60 feet, with great force, and in case of fire would be a good substitute for a fire engine. The most perfect article for the purpose ever introduced.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.

May 24. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

REVOLVING HORSE RAKE.



The Revolving Rake which has been in general use in most parts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, is found to be one of the most useful and labor saving machines now in use. One man and horse with a boy to lead, will rake on an average from 25 to 30 acres per day, with ease, and do the work well. They are coming into very general use in all parts of the country, and will, no doubt, in a few years supersede the use of the common hand rake. There is a great advantage in this rake over all others, as the person using it does not have to stop the horse to unload the rake.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52, North Market Street, Boston.

May 24. JOSEPH BRECK & Co.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LINES

Accompanying a Bible—"a Mother's Gift" to her Son.

Remember, love, who gave thee this,
When other days shall come—
When she who had thy earliest kiss
Sleeps in her narrow home.
Remember, 't was a mother gave
The gift to one she 'd die to save.

That mother sought a pledge of love
The holiest for her son;
And from the gifts of God above,
She chose a goodly one:
She chose for her beloved boy,
The source of light, of life and joy.

And bade him keep the gift, that when
The parting hour should come,
They might expect to meet again
In an eternal home.
She said his faith in that would be
Sweet incense to her memory.

And should the scoffer in his pride
Laugh that fond faith to scorn,
And bid him cast the pledge aside
That he from youth had borne,
She bade him pause and ask his breast
If *he* or *she* had loved him best.

A mother's blessing on her son
Goes with this holy thing;
The love that would retain the one,
Must to the other cling.
Remember! 't is no idle toy,
A Mother's Gift—Remember, boy.

DATE OF SOME IMPORTANT EVENTS.

Astronomy and Geometry brought into England, 1220.

Gunpowder invented at Cologne, by Schwartz, 1235.

Linen first made in England, 1263.

Spectacles invented, 1280.

The art of weaving introduced into England, 1330.

Musical notes, as now used, invented, 1320.

Cannon first used at the siege of Algeziras, 1342.

Muskets in use, 1370.

Pistols in use, 1544.

Printing invented at Mentz, by Guttemberg, 1440.

Printing introduced into England, 1468.

Post Offices established in France, 1464; in England, 1581; in Germany, 1641.

Turkeys and chocolate introduced into England from America, 1520.

Tobacco introduced into France, by Nicot, 1560.

First coach in England, 1564.

Clocks first made in England, 1568.

Potatoes introduced into Ireland and England, 1586.

The circulation of the blood discovered by Hervey, 1619.

The first newspaper published at Venice, 1630. First in France, 1631. First in England, 1665.

Coffee introduced into England, 1641.

Tea introduced into England, 1666.

The steam engine invented by the Marquis of Worcester, 1655.

Fire engines first invented, 1663.

Turnpikes first made in England, 1663.

Bayonets invented at Bayonne (whence their name,) in 1670. First brought into use at the battle of Turin, 1693.

Stereotype printing invented, 1725.

New style of calender introduced into England, 1752.

Air balloons and Aerostation invented in France, 1782.

The mail first carried in England by stage coach, 1785.

The cotton gin first invented in Georgia, 1794.

Life boats invented in England, 1802.

The first steamboat launched on the Hudson, 1807.

The streets of London first lighted with gas, 1814.

The first railroad constructed in England, 1827.

Daguerreotype painting invented in France, 1838.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A Fortunate Hit.—A preacher in the neighborhood of Blackfriars, not undeservedly popular, had just finished an exhortation strongly recommending the liberal support of a certain very meritorious institution. The congregation was numerous; and the discourse being finished, the plate was about to be handed round to the respective pews, when the preacher made this short address: "From the great sympathy I have witnessed in your countenances, and the strict attention you have honored me with, I am led to think that some of you may feel inclined to *give too much;* now it is my duty to inform you, that justice, though not so pleasant, should always be a *prior* virtue to generosity; therefore I wish to have it thoroughly understood, that no person will think of putting any thing into the plate, *who cannot pay his debts.*" I need not add that this advice produced an overflowing collection.—*Lacon.*

That which we acquire with the most difficulty, we retain the longest—as those who have earned a fortune are usually more careful of it than those who have inherited one. It is recorded of Professor Porson, that he talked his Greek fluently, when his memory had become so impaired that he could no longer articulate in English.—*Ibid.*

Falsehood is often rocked by Truth, but she soon outgrows her cradle and discards her nurse.—*Ibid.*

BURDEN'S IMPROVED PATENT HORSE SHOES.

The subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the public, that after years of study and labor, he has perfected his machinery for the manufacture of HORSE SHOES, which he now offers at the price of Horse Shoe Iron in bar of *equal quality*, thus saving the expense of making, (which amounts in all cases to the first cost of the iron,) besides the Shoes are more easily fitted to the hoof, and in no danger of pricking, the holes being all punched at a proper distance from the edge, The quality of the iron is also warranted superior to any heretofore used for the purpose.

All persons desirous of testing the great value and superiority of these over hand made Shoes, by sending $5 by mail or otherwise, 100 lbs assorted sizes will be immediately forwarded, warranted to suit the section of the country for which they are ordered, by applying to the subscriber at the works—Kellogg & Co.; Warren, Hart & Lesley, Troy—John Townsend; Lewis Benedict & Co., Albany—Piersons & Co., New York—Charles Smith, No. 42 India street, Boston—A. M. & B. W. Jones, Philadelphia—and E. Pratt & Brother, Baltimore—where further information may be had on the subject. HENRY BURDEN.

Troy Iron and Nail Factory
April 1, 1843.

HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to *lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner.* The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your *land is heavy, hard orrocky,* BEGIN WITH MR. HOWARD'S."

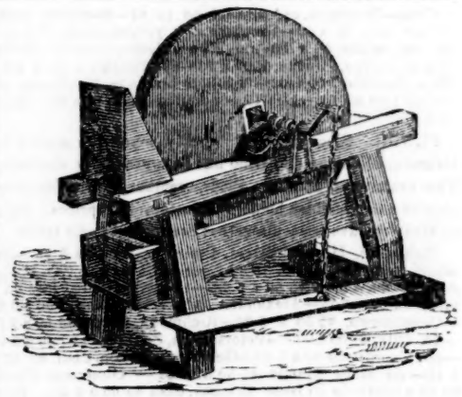
At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough *did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited.* No other turned more than twentyseven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the *Howard Plough turned twentynine and one half inches, to the same power of team!* All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside; this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from $6 to $15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about $10 50, and with cutter $1, with wheel and cutter, $2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.



GRINDSTONES ON FRICTION ROLLERS.

Grindstones of different sizes, hung on friction rollers and moved with a foot treader, is found to be a great improvement on the old mode of hanging grindstones. Stones hung in this manner are becoming daily more in use, and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung in the common way. For sale by J. BRECK & Co., No. 51 North Market street.

LACTOMETERS—a simple instrument for testing the quality of milk. For sale by J. BRECK & CO.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, $2 per year *in advance*, or $2 50 if not paid within sixty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS,
21 School Street.